

KENTUCKY GAZETTE

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL XX.—N^o 1098.]

BY DANIEL BRADFORD LEXINGTON.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1806.

TERMS OF THE GAZETTE.

THIS paper is published twice a week, at Three Dollars and a half per annum, paid in advance, or Four Dollars at the end of the year.

Those who write to the Editor, must pay the postage of their letters.

GEORGE ANDERSON,
INTENDING to start for PHILADELPHIA about the first of December, all those indebted to him, are requested to call and pay off their respective accounts before that time, otherwise they will be put into the hands of a proper officer for collection. Those who fail to comply with this request, need never expect a CREDIT again in his store.

Lexington, Nov. 5, 1806.

CHARLES HUMPHREYS, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW-ORLEANS,

A quantity of Jamaica spirits, Sugar and Fish, which they will sell on the following terms, viz:

4th proof-spirits by the hhd. \$2 per gall.
—barrel \$2 12 cts. do.
Sugar by the barrel or cwt. 22 cts. pr. lb.
—smaller quantity 25 cts.

Fish, as usual.
Lexington, Oct. 1, 1806. 8w.

SWAN TAVERN.

JOHN JONES,
Respectfully informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a House of ENTERTAINMENT, at the

SIGN OF THE SWAN,
in that large house lately occupied by Doctor Taylor in Cynthiana, where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions, his stable is furnished with forage, and an attentive offer, his beds will be well attended to, and from the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the public favour.

6m Cynthiana 12th Nov. 1806.

EDUCATION.

MR. & MRS. LOCKWOOD,
RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that some time late in the Fall, they purpose opening a BOARDING SCHOOL for the education of young ladies, at or near Lexington; bearing with them ample testimonials of their abilities to conduct a literary establishment, having had intrusted to their care, during a residence of some years in New-York and its vicinity, pupils from the most respectable families.

As they rest their hopes of success on no other basis than their own talents and attention, will consequently be flattered by receiving that patronage, which shall be their arduous endeavours to obtain and preferre.

* Previous to their arrival, further information may be had by applying to George Yellot, Esq. Petersburgh, near Verfailles, Woodford county---to Mr. P. Skidmore, Bourbon Furnace, Montgomery county---or to Danl. Bradford, Editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

Oct. 15, 1806.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th instant, the subscriber intends having machines in complete operation in Lexington for picking, breaking and carding sheep's wool into rolls, all which will be done at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2 cents for mixing wool of different colours, and 5 cents per pound for picking and breaking Hatter's wool. The burs and sticks must be extracted, and the wool sent in sheets with one pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls will be so packed as to carry on horse back 50 miles without injury. Country linen, feathers and wool received in payment, if delivered in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowrey, Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the publick's humble servant

D. S. NORTON.

Lexington, August 2, 1806.

FAYETTE COUNTY, sc.

Taken up by John Bobbs, in Lexington, a

Black Mare,

14 1-2 hands high, 4 years old, has the foot distended, hip shot, neither docked nor branded---appraised to 30 dollars.

Also—A Bay Horse,
14 hands high, about 15 or 16 years old, a star in the forehead, some white on both hind feet, branded on the near shoulder and Buttock with a small c--- appraised to 20 dollars. Given under my hand this 9th of October, 1806.

H. HARRISON.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY from Lexington on the third or fourth of July, a

BAY MARE,

15 years old, about fourteen hands three inches high, branded on the near buttock with a bow and arrow; a short tail; it is believed she has some white hairs in her forehead. Any person who will give me information, so that I get her, shall receive the above reward.

Richard Downton.

Fayette, Oct. 6, 1806.

100 THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has taken the shop adjoining Mr. P. Bain's house, where he still continues the

Painting and Gilding Business,
to which he will add the

Mending, making, and framing of Looking Glasses;

He will also have an elegant assortment of **Gilt Picture Frames.**

The subscriber has likewise on hand an assortment of **EARTHEN WARE.**

W. Mentelle.

May 20, 1806.

68 WEISIGER'S TAVERN,

Frankfort, Kentucky.



The Subscri-
ber, respectfully
informs the pub-
lic, that he has ta-
ken possession of
his house, lately
occupied by Cap-
Phillip Bush, and known by the sign of

THE EAGLE.

Grateful for the very liberal encourage-
ment which he has experienced on former occasions, he is determined that no exertion, expense, or attention shall be

wanting, to promote the accommodation of those who may please to favour him with their custom. His house is large and his rooms are commodious---He has a variety of liquors of the first quality, and his table is plentifully supplied with the best viands that the season affords.

To his beds particular attention shall be paid. He has a spacious stable, abundantly furnished with corn, oats & hay, and an attentive hossler to attend it.

Gentlemen may at any time be furnished with private rooms, free from the noise of the tavern.

Danl. Weisiger.

April 9th, 1806.

27 VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

1 1/4 Acres of land, whereon I have, of a superior quality, about one mile from Lexington, on the road leading to Cynthiana. It has on it a very convenient two story house, with three rooms below and three above, with three brick chimneys; a kitchen, smoke house, negro houses, a barn and stable room for 15 horses, an apple orchard of 50 old bearing trees and about 150 of young trees, all of excellent fruit. It is well watered with never failing springs, and a stream runs through it sufficient to turn a mill at least six months in the year with 17 feet fall, about 50 or 60 acres cleared, about 20 acres in meadow, 3 lots of clover and blue grass, the whole under an excellent fence---the balance well timbered, and a large portion of excellent meadow ground---also, the stock of horses, cattle and hogs, and will give seven years credit to the purchaser.

M. SATTERWHITE.

September 3, 1806.

28 RICHARD TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the publick, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment,

in that large and commodious brick house lately occupied by Mr. John Instone, in Frankfort; where he is supplied with the best of liquors and provisions of every kind. His stable is well furnished with forage, and an attentive ostler. From the arrangements made to accommodate his visitors, and the attention that will be paid them, he flatters himself he will share the publick's favour.

Frankfort, October 24, 1805.

37 FOR SALE,

A very excellent WAGGON, with five Geets and the fifth chain, in complete order. Enquire of the printer.

10

RICHARD BARRY,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

HAS commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. N. Prentiss's near Mr. Wilson's Inn. He has on hand a very handsome assortment of Boots and Shoes.

As to prices, he will only lay that he will sell as low as he can afford; but he will promise sincerely to do GOOD WORK in the newest fashion and at a short notice.

Nov. 1st, 1806.

WILLIAM DORSEY,

WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Coppering Business,

in Lexington, three doors above Mr. Samuel Ayres, and opposite to Mr. Rankin, Main-street and has on hand a large assortment of vessels from 10 to 100 gallons, and, hopes by his particular attention to business to merit their custom. I am

Richard Downton.

Fayette, Oct. 6, 1806.

11 SHORT NOTICE.

ONE indebted to the subscriber by Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram Shaw, who is fully authorised to receive the same. A compliance with the above will save trouble and expence.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1806.

12 TO RENT

FOR the ensuing year, that VALUABLE FARM in the neighbourhood of Lexington, late in the possession of Walker Baylor; for further information apply to the subscriber, living in Franklin county.

NATHL. HART.

Nov. 1st 1806. 3w.

13 DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL practise Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and its vicinity. His shop is kept at Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as a post office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806.

14 NAIL MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a NAIL MANUFACTORY, in the town of Mayfield, on Water street, next door to Mr. John Armstrong's store, where they manufacture all kinds of Cut-Nails & Sprigs. Also, have on hand, a general assortment of Wrought Nails, Saddlers' Tacks, Dorsey's Barr Iron, Window Glass, Hollow Ware, &c., which they intend to sell at the Pittsburgh prices with the addition or carriage, for each of approved notes.

William Porter Jun. & Co.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50 !!

28 NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other purposes,

To commence drawing on the second Tuesday in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be drawn each day until the whole is concluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.

The excellency of the present scheme is universally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are

30,000 Dollars,

20,000 Dollars,

10,000 Dollars,

5,000 Dollars,

2,000 Dollars,

Besides several of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.

The first 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight dollars each.

The whole subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

In this scheme there is a possibility for one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars. Notwithstanding the great number of Capital prizes in this lottery, there are less than two blanks entitling to a deduction of 15 per cent.

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BOSTON, Nov. 6, 1806.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

Aspect of foreign News.—The intelligence lately received from Europe, evidently preponderates towards the point of war: The following may not be deemed an incorrect comparison between the prospects of War or Peace.

CW WAR.

It is certain that the camp formed in the vicinity of Paris, and to which other regular troops were hastening, from several positions in Germany, has been broken up, and the body been ordered to re-enter the new formed states of that empire.

It is certain, that the states which formed the new Federation of the Rhine, has been ordered to furnish their quota of troops, agreeable to their stipulations made with France.

It is certain, that instead of dismissing any part of the regular army, even that class of the soldiers whose age and services entitled them to repose, Bonaparte has ordered a new and very formidable body of conscripts, to be raised and equipped for immediate service.

It is certain, that a serious misunderstanding exists between the French and Prussian governments;—that the latter has settled its differences with Sweden,—has restored a section of the Hanoverian to the King of Sweden and has placed its entire army in a state of active and immediate operation.

It is certain that the emperor Francis, though deprived of many branches of the ancient House of Austria, has still left an immense population; and that the most active exertions have been made under the immediate direction of his illustrious brother, the Archduke Charles, to place the army of Germany in the highest state of preparation for war.

It is certain, that throughout the Italian coast, the British have a formidable maritime squadron; and that this force, joined by a considerable body of English and native troops, are enabled and have frequently effected the most important operations against the French in that quarter.

It is certain, that Russia has augmented her effective troops to the number of 500,000 men;—that the most able and experienced Generals have been placed at the head of her armies;—that at this moment she has a very large force encamped on the frontier;—and that very considerable detachments of troops had been embarked for Pomerania.

It is certain, that a formidable Coalition is now maturing in the north of Europe, against France;—that in this confederacy will probably be joined, the great powers of England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden and Denmark;—and that in the formation of this immense body, such a spirit and union is expected to prevail, as shall eventually restore to Europe, that correct balance of power, which its peace and safety so necessarily require.

It is also certain, that very formidable Expeditions are fitting out in England for the avowed purpose of joining the British force in the Mediterranean; of giving succour to the King of Naples, and further acting in such situations as events may render necessary.

OF PEACE.

To all this body of evidence in favor of a protracted war, we have but one article to add, in favor of Peace;—viz. Lord Lauderdale remained at Paris, on the 17th September.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8.

The officers of the British frigate Cambrian informed the passengers in the Enterprise and Polly of New-York, (recently taken and sent into Halifax) that they had orders to capture all American vessels from French, Spanish or Dutch ports or colonies. The captain of the Bellona of 74 guns, the day before had examined the ship Polly of New-York and let her pass; but being afterwards informed of these new orders by the captain of the Cambrian, he returned the pursuit, took her and sent her to Halifax; as also the Enterprise from Bordeaux to New-York; the Messenger from Guadalupe to New-York; and the schooner Aspasia, from Cayenne to Boston.

The Cambrian on the 26th ult. (as noticed in our marine news under the Norfolk head) impressed 5 men from the ship Charles Carter, but liberated them the next day, and put them on board the schooner Eliza Ann, from Cadiz—a Spanish port. We presume, from the circumstance of the vessel being permitted to proceed, as well as from the improbability of the report itself, that no such orders as those mentioned in the preceding paragraph have been issued by the British government.

Nov. 9.—Captain Perry, of the ship Thames, sailed from Amsterdam the 20th of Sept. at which time there was no prospect of peace. He informs us, that the king of

Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and king of Sweden, had joined their forces, and were on their march against the French: and on his sailing, it was reported, that an engagement had actually taken place.

"OF MIRANDA."—Capt. Murray, in 20 days from Trinidad, informs, that Miranda was still at Aruba, and that he had received no assistance from the British.

Capt. White, in 18 days from Trinidad, informs, that a ship, supposed to be Miranda's Leander, was going in as he came out, as he was expected from Aruba.

Capt. Bourn from Curacao, informs, that on the 8th Oct. he was boarded by a British brig, (one of Miranda's squadron) and treated roughly. The commander of the brig informed, that Maranda had sailed from Aruba, and that most of his forces had left him.

Nov. 12.—Arrived this morning, the ship Richard, Rogers, from Nantz—sailed Oct. 1—late at Paris papers 25th Sept. The Publiciste of the 25th says:

"The conservative Senate has been convoked this day. The object of this extraordinary convocation by His Majesty is said to be to communicate to the Senate the marriage of his Imperial Highness the Prince Jerome Bonaparte with one of the Princesses Royal of the House of Wettberg—two copies of letters have also been read, one to the Prince Primate of the confederation of the Rhine to make known to him the intention of the Emperor to support the confederation with all the force of France—the other, to the king of Bavaria to announce to him, that, notwithstanding the intrigues of the Court, His Majesty the Emperor still hopes to preserve peace with Prussia; but it is evident that this power should not make a prompt and categorical answer to the explanations which have been demanded, that his Majesty is ready to enter into Germany with 300,000 men.

"One of the passengers in the Richard, is the bearer of dispatches to government, and an elegant medal, a present from his Imperial Majesty to the President of the United States.

"Lord Lauderdale was still at Paris the 25th Sept.—But no expectation of peace.

ST. HELENA, Sept. 4.

The proprietors of the printing press have the greatest satisfaction of informing the public of the brilliant success of the expedition under Sir Home Popham and General Beresford, received here by a variety of letters from Rio de la Plata.

On the 16th June the ships and transports entered Rio de la Plata, passing Monte Video, the Leda frigate leading, which got ashore in the mud, and was carried through by a press of sail, but being a little injured, was sent to Rio Janeiro to repair.

On the 26th, General Beresford landed on the south side of the river where he found the Spaniards ready to receive him, with 4000 militia, (chiefly cavalry) and 1500 regulars. General Beresford formed with his Majesty's 7th regiment on the right, the marine brigade in the centre, and the St. Helena detachment on the left, with two pieces of cannon covering the right of the 7th, and then advanced. One of the cannon soon stuck in the marsh, and was rendered useless, on which the enemy cheered and advanced: the British then charged but before they came within reach of the bayonet, the enemy fell back and retreated.

General Beresford then advanced, and found the enemy drawn up, their sharp-shooters covering their front, behind prickly-pear hedges, the light-infantry of the line were then ordered out to drive them off, which they did under a very heavy fire of the enemy's artillery, admirably served with sharpnel shells, which annoyed them much, and Captain Leblanc, of his Majesty's 7th regiment, lost a leg, and a private of the St. Helena detachment was killed.

The enemy then gave way and crossed a river by a wooden bridge, which they immediately burned. The river not being fordable, some boats were observed on the other side, and were immediately taken possession of, by some of the brave fellows of the St. Helena detachment swimming and bringing them over, with which they crossed, and advanced within gun-shot of Buenos Ayres, when General Beresford, in order to prevent unnecessary blood-

shed, offered terms of capitulation, which were immediately accepted, the troops marched out with the honors of war, and protection given to private property. No lives were lost on the part of the British, but the one already mentioned.

The treasure found was immense, and his Majesty's ship Narcissus was sent home with dispatches, and two millions of dollars on account of the captors. Every subaltern officer would share, at least two thousand pounds sterling, besides his proportion of the public stores.

Thus has one of the important possessions of Spain in America surrendered to his Majesty's arms, we may say without bloodshed. The treasure of the crown, in specie and other valuable effects, is represented as being immense, and the rewards of our gallant soldiers and sailors will not be confined to the honors of the achievement.

In a political and commercial point of view, the importance of this conquest, is invaluable. The Rio de la Plata, on the south bank of which Buenos Ayres stands, is navigable for hundreds of leagues for small craft, into the heart of the kingdom of Paraguay, which bounds the river on the north and east, while, on the south and west, it waters the extensive province of Succuman, a country that for health and fertility is not exceeded in the world. The capital of this province in Potosi, the richness of whose mines is proverbial. It is distant from Buenos Ayres about 300 leagues, but the road is good and level, and horses are to be found on the plains of Buenos Ayres in sufficient numbers to mount all the cavalry of Europe. The treasure from Potosi is conveyed on mules back to Buenos Ayres, in packages fitted for the purpose, and then shipped for Europe; and, on all occasions when the season of the year to pass Cape Horn is unfavourable, or danger of enemies, and the exigencies of the state require it, the village of Peru, the treasures from Lima are conveyed in the same manner over the Andes, deposited at Potosi, and brought by the king's arreiros, or muleteers, thence to Buenos Ayres; so that we may consider this port as the key of the treasury of Peru, in like manner as the Havanna is the key of that of Mexico.

NAPLES, August 15.

The junction of the French Generals, Massena, Regnier, and Vendier, leaves the enemy no chance of success. It is said, the advantages obtained by the different corps of the army, are to decide, that out of 30,000 French who were on their march for Naples, by way of Ancona, 20,000 have received orders to halt and fall back. All those auxiliaries had already been rendered useless, and even those that have been accepted, are no longer necessary; but they may serve to save the effusion of blood, by commanding a more prompt obedience. Among the other means of repression, employed under these calamitous circumstances, is the establishment

of four extraordinary tribunals, for the trying of individuals guilty of crimes against the security of the state, and the public tranquility.

BASLE, August 20.

The recruiting for the Swiss regiments for the French service, according to the late capitulation, has commenced. The recruiting parties have arrived, and the money is expected.

As Bonaparte has divided and subdivided the continent of Europe, into kingdoms and principalities, and created kings and princes at his own contemplation, may we not also be indulged in the sports of fancy, by making a few of our own choice, who are royalists by profession. We have an extensive royal family to provide for, and here is an ample field of speculation for a western empire. A revolution in the Spanish and Portuguese European governments appears to be at hand, and we have every reason to suppose the removal of the royal family of Portugal, to St. Salvador, the capital of Brazil, is determined on; hence the expedition of Lord St. Vincent and Gen. Simcoe, with a suitable force is gone to Lisbon. Should this event take place, it is our business to deprive Bonaparte of the dominions of Spain in America, and of the riches that immense country has hitherto furnished to its government. A fair opportunity now offers—we have the road to Peru open to us; Potosi may be considered as already in our possession—Chili is in our rear, and only separated from us by the Cordilleras—A well concerted attack on La Vera Cruz, to put us in possession of Mexico; and on Carthagena to enter the kingdom of Grenada, would by one great and combined effort,

deliver all South America from the dominion of Spain, and open to Great Britain a source of wealth and commerce, heretofore unknown in the annals of the Isthmus of Panama, would be intersected.

Miranda, however, was not sufficiently informed of the remote power we possessed to forward the emancipation of South America, by the writer thinks fit here to say that

means of land forces transported from India across the Pacific ocean, I speak from correct information on this subject, when I say that two, or, at the utmost, three months would have been sufficient for that purpose. The troops could be carried either a N. or a S. route, and refreshed in their passage at the Sandwich Islands, or at Botany Bay. In an octavo Military Treatise, which has gone through six editions, of which I am the author, but have thought proper to conceal my name, I threw out a hint of a joint expedition from Europe and from India against the south part of South America, that is against Buenos Ayres, and the opposite port of Baldivia, in Chili. The breadth of South America is there contracted to 300 miles; and there are two good post roads across it from sea to sea. On both the sides the climate is healthy, and abounds with provisions.—The Jesuits of Paraguay and their native pupils, are spread over that vast plain to the right of the river Plata, and the inhabitants of Chili are incessant in hostility against the Spanish yoke.

"Bonaparte now holds, directly or indirectly, most of the keys of the European markets, British ministers, endowed with foresight and judgement, should have seen the imperious necessity of opening new markets, to our staple manufactures, in the three remaining quarters of the globe. South America, from the Mexican Gulph to Cape Horn, is the rich continent they should have emancipated and rendered independent; at least the Spanish and principal part, together with the contiguous French and Dutch Colonies. If this be not done before the signature of any treaty with France, the glorious opportunity will, perhaps, be for ever lost to us.—I have had good opportunity to know, that Mr. Pitt a few years before his death, saw and acknowledged the necessity of striking this blow, and was solicitous to obtain authentic information respecting the best mode of executing it.

"A free intercourse with South America would furnish a copious stream of fresh supplies for prosecuting the war; it would submit to the navy and army sent to assist its emancipation; it would open a new and lucrative market both for exports and imports to our staple manufactures, to cotton, muslin, shallop, hardware, and to many of our East India productions, which they now receive through Manilla, across the Pacific ocean; it would repay us with many millions annually of the precious metals, gold and silver, with indigo, cochineal, Peruvian bark, tallow, hides, hemp, and a multitude of other articles. From the Southern part of it, on the Atlantic, our West India islands might have an inexhaustible supply of provisions; it would cut off a principal stream of the resources of Bonaparte, and his vassal Spain, in carrying on the war against us.

"At the threatened rupture with Spain on the Nootka Sound business, and the commencement of the French Revolution, I know that General Miranda, a native of the kingdom of Grenada, in South America, gave Mr. Pitt several Memorials on the subject, besides much parole information, through his Secretary Mr. S—n. Ten thousand land forces were then in readiness to undertake this expedition according to Miranda's plan, when the breach was adjusted. Miranda then despatching of accomplishing through England his favourite schemes, set off for France, and presented it to the Rulers of the French Convention, by whom it was favorably listened to, and in the mean time he was nominated second in command to their principal army under Gen. Dumourier. Having narrowly escaped Robespierre, he returned to London, and for several years persevered in importuning our Ministers to lop off this bank of Bonaparte and Spain. He is now, alas! departed on a forlorn hope, to make the attempt without adequate means.

"The chart shews that the broad base of South America; bounded on the N. by Mexican gulph, and on the S. by the great river Amazon, is watered by two other immense rivers, the Oronoko, and the Magdalene. The Island of Trinidad lies near the mouth of Guayana, including Surinam and Cayenne. The expedition was to have been conducted to the river Magdalene, and to have descended into the fertile province of Santa Fe, and the heart of Grenada.—This province, though not far remote from the Equator, is very healthy, and contains every requisite for the supply of an auxiliary force. By this position, assisted by the natives, and rich gold mines of Grenada, the treasures of Peru carried usually across the Isthmus of Panama, would be intersected.

"Miranda, however, was not sufficiently informed of the remote power we possessed to forward the emancipation of South America, by the writer thinks fit here to say that

means of land forces transported from India across the Pacific ocean, I speak from correct information on this subject, when I say that two, or, at the utmost, three months would have been sufficient for that purpose. The troops could be carried either a N. or a S. route, and refreshed in their passage at the Sandwich Islands, or at Botany Bay. In an octavo Military Treatise, which has gone through six editions, of which I am the author, but have thought proper to conceal my name, I threw out a hint of a joint expedition from Europe and from India against the south part of South America, that is against Buenos Ayres, and the opposite port of Baldivia, in Chili. The breadth of South America is there contracted to 300 miles; and there are two good post roads across it from sea to sea. On both the sides the climate is healthy, and abounds with provisions.—The Jesuits of Paraguay and their native pupils, are spread over that vast plain to the right of the river Plata, and the inhabitants of Chili are incessant in hostility against the Spanish yoke.

"Bonaparte has many political and commercial reasons for endeavoring to inveigle our ministers into a premature treaty at the present moment: the restitution of twenty thousand sailors, the perilous situation of his brother Jerome, and his squadron in the West Indies;* the consolidation of his European conquest, and the freedom from interruption in his future project of rapine. He cannot fail to know, from his numerous spies, that part of the expedition now ready to sail from England, though not in season is destined to support Miranda. A truce only for a month would enable him and Spain to detach such a reinforcement to South America as would preclude the British nation from any share of that lucrative commerce, and even from reaping the profits of petty smugglers. By a strong force in Surinam and Cayenne he could bridle both Spain and Portugal, and when it was convenient to throw off the mask, could dispossess both of them of Grenada and the Brazils. The consequences of such a manoeuvre to our East and West India trade are obvious."

*This essay was written before the arrival of Jerome Bonaparte in France could be known.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

COMMUNICATION.
The re-election of Thomas Jefferson, esq. considered.

The writer of this article has long entertained the opinion, that Mr. Thomas Jefferson ought not only to consent to be re-elected as president of the United States, but that the people, with one voice ought to urge him to accept the appointment. He was in hopes that the question would have been very fully and candidly discussed by many and much abler pens. Political events of great importance having lately happened, added to the near approach of the session of congress, as well as the legislatures of the different states, induces him without more delay to submit the following remarks to public notice.

The writer of this, neither ever was, nor ever will be, a political partisan, or opponent of any man, from considerations merely personal. He has been uniformly opposed to that feature in the constitution which admits the re-election of a president. Yet as the people have never taken the constitutional measures which were necessary to alter it; and as our public relations both foreign and domestic, appear to require a cautious policy, as well as one which will obtain the general confidence of our citizens; he is now disposed to suspend his theory. From these and other reasons, it seems to be not only expedient, but absolutely necessary that Mr. Jefferson should be re-elected to the important office which he now holds.

The expression of this opinion, in terms so unequivocal, it is hoped, will induce other writers of better endowments, to turn their attention to it—so that a full and candid discussion may be submitted to the people, whose province it will be to make the momentous decision.

We perceive in the newspapers, that many of the inhabitants of Philadelphia and New-York, have formed committees, to prepare addresses to the president to induce him to consent to another election. Without justifying the practice of foreclosing public opinion upon questions of importance, by the means of committees or caucuses, the writer thinks fit here to say that

in this case, the proceedings seem to him to be, not only defensible, but necessary, because our political affairs both foreign and domestic, appear to be in a critical situation. If the disease is great, the remedies ought to be not only prompt, but powerful.

The public conduct of the president, as far as the writer of this can judge, and particularly in relation to late events, deserves the approbation and confidence of the people.—Without examining and passing opinions at this time upon particulars, it will be sufficient to say, that he has upon all occasions, given the most satisfactory proofs, that he will, if it be possible, preserve the peace of the United States, and will also avoid entangling connexions with any of the nations of Europe.

No country ever had more to expect from pursuing an open, just and public course:—No country ever had fewer inducements to change or abandon such a course:—No country ever had more to apprehend from war, and, not merely from the customary chances and dangers of war, but from the spirit of distrust and disunion which exists among some of those to whom we have committed and entrusted our great political concerns.

Much has been said, and no doubt much more will be said, and published, relating to the indefinite meaning of the arbitrary and compound term "national honour."—The term will be arrayed and adorned in the most fascinating manner by the aids of eloquence and ingenuity, so that the people will be greatly excited, and many will be tempted to forget and forego the benefits of national safety and individual prosperity, to fall into the mercetricious embraces of this seducing sorceress.—A sorceress, who will allure that she may deceive—and deceive that she may destroy—who will indeed lead her admirers into difficulties which no after conduct or repentence will be able to obviate or atone.

"There surely cannot be a man in the U. States, no matter to what political party he is attached—no matter what may be his hopes or fears—who does not firmly believe, that if the peace of the United States shall not be preserved, the failure will proceed from the actions or designs of Thomas Jefferson.

If this be the general opinion: if it be true that this skilful and experienced helmsman, will exert all the advantages which he has derived from long experience, great talents, patient industry, and extensive popularity, for so great an object, surely it will be better to delay a little while the enquiries into the abstract policy of a re-election, rather than deprive the public of so many and such great advantages.

Let peace be restored to Europe—tranquility to the world—confidence and quiet to the United States, and then the writer of this will be among the foremost, not only to oppose the re-election of the president, but to amend the constitution, so as to disqualify the acting president, from holding any other public office, until he shall be completely restored to the body of the people, and from them once more to advance in the road of public honor.

If provisions of this kind should exist in the constitution, there would be no personal inducements for a president to make encroachments upon the liberties of his country, nor would he involve his country in projects which might lead to a war, when it was known, that he would not have it in his power, to enjoy either the honors or emoluments which in a war might be expected.

We have had reason to believe, that Mr. Jefferson entertains opinions like these—and if it be so, the present crisis must afford to his mind, very embarrassing conflicts, between the positive duty which, as a patriot he owes to his country, and the opinion which relates to such innovations or amendments in the constitution, as will prevent all future disputes upon this important question.

A question of so much importance both to the United States and to the President, will not fail to obtain, not only advocates but opponents of the first consideration and talents. At present, it seems to be generally believed that Mr. Jefferson will not countenance a re-election. His opinions frequently delivered upon this subject, will not only relied upon but urged with peculiar eagerness, both by open and concealed enemies. To the writer of this it seems that Mr. Jefferson ought not

to consider himself committed by those opinions, and even if he did, the voice of his country corresponding with a belief that it will be in his power to render public service, ought to have a pre-eminent influence: ought to induce him yet longer, to bear in patience the vilifications of those disappointed partisans who have measured his merits and demerits by their own passions, and disappointments.

MENTOR.

DEATH OF GENERAL KNOX.

To the Editor of the Boston Gazette.
Warren, (Maine) Oct. 26.

DEAR SIR,

"It is with the deepest regret, I have now to inform you, that the great and good Gen. Knox, departed this life yesterday morning. He was confined about six days. It is supposed that the cause of his death was his swallowing a sharp chicken bone, which perforated his bowels, and produced a mortification. The event was very sudden, and unexpected by his physicians till a very short time before his death. It has covered us all with the deepest gloom. The funeral will be to-morrow, when every testimony of respect will be paid by all classes of people."

From the Norfolk Herald.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the vessel Enterprise, captain Patterson, and the Polly, captain Ledet, taken by the Cambrian, captain Beresford, and sent on board the schooner Eliza Ann, of Norfolk, JOSHUA HERBERT, master, present our most sincere thanks to captain Herbert, for his friendly reception, care and protection, and particularly for the good fare we met with during the time we were on board his vessel, and the provisions furnished at his own expence, captain Beresford having sent us off without any thing for our sustenance or support.

Veillard,
Boisville,
Lewis Labata,
Delacunay.

Norfolk, Oct. 30, 1806.

The officers of the Cambrian informed the above passengers, that they had orders to capture all American vessels, from French, Spanish or Dutch ports or colonies—the captain of the Bellona, of 74 guns, the day before had examined the ship Polly of New-York, and let her pass, but that being afterwards informed of these new orders by the captain of the Cambrian, he returned to the pursuit, took her and sent her to Halifax, as also the enterprise from Bordeaux to New-York, and the schooner Aspasia, from Cayenne to Boston.

COL. BURR.

We understand that the Grand Jury summoned to meet at Frankfort on Tuesday last, for the purpose of enquiring into the conduct of Col. Burr, attended at the hour appointed; but in consequence of the non-attendance of some of the witnesses, the trial was postponed until yesterday. Whether it was proceeded on or not, we have not learnt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability in Hampshire county, (Mass.) to his friend in the vicinity of Amherst. N. H. dated in September last.

"Gen. Eaton, is now in this town; and he says, that he has seen a letter but a few days from Marietta, (Ohio) which informed, that Col. Burr was there, and was undertaking or endeavoring to undertake, an expedition—that he had actually engaged some boats, and offered commissions to a number of young gentlemen in those parts, to engage with him in what he (Burr) said "would be a laudable and honorable undertaking." Gen. E. has no doubt that Burr's intent is to erect a separate government west of the Alleghanies, and probably make himself either a sovereign, or be viceroy to some foreign prince. The latter I am inclined to think, cannot be the motive. Spain will not be in a condition to support such a colony as perhaps France may. Should Burr raise an insurrection, many things will be necessary, which we little think of."

An Act altering the March Term of the Fayette Circuit Court. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That the term of the Fayette Circuit court no^t holden in March, shall be held in January, commence the first Monday thereof, & continue twenty-four juridical days, if the business therof shall render it necessary.

Be it further enacted, That all continuances made, and recognizances, writs and process, returnable to said March term, shall stand made and returnable, to the laid January term. This act shall be in force from its passage.

Louisiana General Court, of October Term, 1806.

United States vs. Rufus Easton.

We the undersigned jurors, being summoned, elected and sworn, to try the indictment in this cause, do hereby certify, that the conduct of Mr. Easton, (the defendant) in relation to the contract made with David Fine, (named in the indictment) was, in the opinion of the jury on examination and trial perfect, FAITH HONORABLE and HONEST, and that Mr. Easton is in no manner guilty of the charges alleged against him.

St Louis Nov 11, 1806.

Nathan Bush Anthony C. Pomer Green De Witt Charles Lucas James Berry Henry Aerts Samuel Soleman Darius Shaw John Body William Johnson Nicholas Bolvin Anthony S. Badgley.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND for sale at this office, and at the store of Melle's Kelly and Brent in Paris, price 37 1/2 cents.

POLITICAL TRANSACTIONS

IN AND CONCERNING

KENTUCKY,

From the first settlement thereof, until it became an independent state, in June 1792.

BY WILLIAM LITTELL ESQ.



FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

by the gross, dozen or single.

THE KENTUCKY

ALMANAC,

FOR THE YEAR 1807;

CONTAINING, besides the usual Astro-

nomic calculations,

Franklin's Almanack.

A short and easy method of calculating Inter-

est, at 6 per cent, annum, in dollars and cents.

Velocity of Light and Sound.

Application of the following passage in

"Poor Richard" viz:

"He who by the plow would thrive,

Himself must either hold, or drive."

Do, of the following passage in Gold-

smith, viz:

"Man needs but little here below;

Nor needs that little long."

On Self government.

Prophecy fulfilled in Bonaparte.

The Wished.

The Contented Man's Soliloquy.

Anecdotes.

Officers of the Government of Kentucky.

List of Roads from Lexington Kentucky,

To Winchester, Virginia.

To Baltimore, Maryland.

To Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

To Vincennes, Indiana Territory.

To Abingdon, Virginia.

To Cincinnati, State of Ohio.

Table of Interest, at 6 per cent, per annum.

Do, do. Money of the United States.

Table of the value of the Gold Coins of

England, Portugal, France and Spain, of

their present fineness, in dollars and cents,

according to the act of Congress, Regulating Foreign Coin, passed the 9th February, 1793.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

STRAYED on the night of the 3d June

past, from the yard of Mr. W. Menthe, one

mile from Lexington, and was seen the day af-

ter, on the road to Georgetown.

V BAY HORSE,

about nine years old—fifteen hands high—

strong bodied—few white hairs in his fore-

head—the right hind foot white—not shod.

Also, a

DARK BAY HORSE,

about eleven years old—heavy made—fifteen

hands high—two small white marks on his

forehead—both hind feet white, one much less

than the other—not shod.

Said reward for both horses, or half of it for

either, to be given to any that can give or send

advice, where the horse or horses can surely

be got, to the Editor of the present Paper, or

to Daniel Duffur, living on the Ohio River,

eight miles above the Mouth of Kentucky.—\$

BY THE PRESIDENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the act entitled "An

act, making provision for the dis-

posal of the public lands in the Indiana

Territory, and for other purposes," by

the 2d, supplementary to the same;

and by the act entitled, "An act re-

pealing claims to land in the Indiana

Territory, and State of Ohio; a land-

office was established at Vincennes, for

the disposal of the lands included within

the boundaries fixed by the treaty

concluded on the seventh day of June,

one thousand eight hundred and three,

with the Indian tribes of the Wabash,

and also, of the lands subsequently pur-

chased from the same tribes, and lying

between the Rivers Wabash, and the

Ohio, and the road leading from the

Falls of the Ohio to Vincennes.

And it was further enacted, that the

lands aforesaid, with the exception of

certain tracts therein excepted, be

offered for sale to the highest bidder at

Vincennes aforesaid, on such day or

days as shall, by a public proclamation

of the President of the United States,

be designated for that purpose, in tracts

of the same size, and on the same terms

and conditions as are provided for the

lands North of the River Ohio, and a-

bove the mouth of Kentucky River.

WHEREFORE I THOMAS JEF-

FERSON PRESIDENT OF THE U-

UNITED STATES, in conformity to

the provisions of the acts before recited;

do hereby declare and make known that

sales shall be held at Vincennes, in the

Indiana Territory, for the disposal of

the above mentioned lands, to commence

on the last Monday of April, one thou-

sand eight hundred and seven, and con-

tinuing for, and during the three follow-

ing weeks.

Given under my hand, the tenth

day of October, one thousand eight

hundred and six.

(Signed)

TH: JEFFERSON.

Just Received by



From The Mississippi Messenger.

MISSISSIPPI VOLUNTEERS.

TUNE—*Tankee Doodle*.

COME, citizens, to arms! to arms!
This call your country sends you,
Come, leave awhile your peaceful farms,
Your sweet-hearts, wives, and friends too.

CHORUS.

Come, Soldiers, don't a moment waste,
The Done insult our border—
Come to your Country's standard haste,
And bring the Rogues to order.

Americans in peace delight,
A thing no doubt they're right in—
But if an honest cause invite,
They'll scorn to shrink from fighting;

Come, Soldiers, &c.

Peaceful, independent, free,
We wish all nations well, Sirs—
But injuries and insults we
Forever will repel, Sirs.

Come, Soldiers, &c.

That noted robber call'd John Bull,
By fatal folly led, Sirs—
Attempted once our nose to pull;
But caught a bloody head, Sirs.

Come, Soldiers, &c.

Our purses and our throats to cut,
This blood-stain'd rogue came over,
But soon a plaguey drubbing got,
From which he'll ne'er recover.

Come, Soldiers, &c.

Here Spanish Done, and all of those
Who on our rights would trample,
May of the way we treat our foes,
Behold a pretty sample.

Come, Soldiers, &c.

Just nations, we like brothers treat,
Injustice, we abhor it—
But knaves who us insult or cheat,
We'll make them sorry for it.

Come, Soldiers, &c.

Wenothink ask of any one,
But what with reason squares well,
We let our neighbours all alone,
And mind our own affairs well.

Come, Soldiers, &c.

With blood we for our freedom paid,
Our fathers for it bled, sir—
And he who dares it to invade—
Shall find a broken head, sir.

Come, Soldiers, &c.

In freedom's cradle nurs'd and rear'd,
'Tis dear to our affection—
We know its worth, and stand prepared,
To fight for its protection.

Come, Soldiers, &c.

No despot, or fell despotic slave,
Our purchas'd right shall seize on—
And justice if our foes ent're brave,
We'll drub them into reason.

Come, Soldiers, &c.

Soldiers! let manly ears forego,
Give nobler views their turn, sir—
And shew your proud and faithless foe,
That frenzied insult spurn, sir.

Come soldiers don't a moment waste,

The Done insult our border,

Come to your country's standard haste,

And bring the Rogues to order.

PETER.

We present our readers with the following character of Mr. Fox, from the London Courier. Recollecting that this print has been distinguished for its political hostility to this great man, they will appreciate the extent of the homage paid to his virtues and talents.

FROM THE LONDON COURIER.

MR. FOX.

The bulletin of Saturday morning has prepared our readers for the intelligence we are about to announce. Mr. Fox expired at a quarter before six o'clock on Saturday evening. His dissolution was without pain or struggle. The frame was quite exhausted—he died as one sinking into sleep.

After the consultation on Friday, his physicians communicated to him about noon the approaching close, and he received the awful communication with his usual fortitude. He requested Lord Holland to order messengers to the duke of Norfolk, earl of Fitzwilliam, lord John Towneley, and sir Francis Vincent. Mr. Fox became more weak and languid. The night between Friday and Saturday was restless and uneasy; and the symptoms of an immediate dissolution appeared.—About 3 o'clock in the afternoon his strength not only failed him, but his speech also.

The earl of Fitzwilliam arrived at Chiswick House about 4 o'clock, in consequence of an express that morning. Mr. Fox could not speak to him, but he shook his lordship by the hand. He became at last completely exhausted, and at a quarter before six o'clock laid his head gently back in the arms of Lord Holland, and breathed his last, surrounded by all his friends who were dear to him!

We have thus announced the death of CHARLES JAMES FOX: of that eminent Senator, who during a period of party violence and national panic, enjoyed the personal partiality of his country in a higher degree than any recorded statesman, whose opinions and conduct, under similar circumstances, had been equally distasteful to it; and who, on the other hand, in a less degree than any statesman, of equal and equally acknowledged talents, possessed its confidence. By country we mean the aggregate of those who have a definite stake in its welfare; the people of G. Britain as distinguished from the populace: and by confidence, the disposition to entrust an individual, with the paramount management of its resources for the increase and security of that welfare. We fully believe that this event has been announced by us with a deeper sense of depression, if not with the same violence of regret, than even by the sincerest of his merely political adherents. We have not been less zealous than they in the admiration of his powers in the Senate; and the additional reasons of our sorrow being derived from the present state of the national feeling, rather than from our own expectations, and undistracted by the hopes and fears and bustle of party, may be presumed to act more distinctly on our understandings, and therefore more readily on our feelings.

Far be it from us to repeat the triumphant words of the new minstrels on the death of Mr. Pitt, and to affirm of Mr. Fox's public friends what they asserted of the friends of his great opponent. No; we look back on the death of Mr. Pitt, in reference to the present event, only to increase the melancholy impression of both by the awful thought, that within so very short a period our country should have lost the two men, to whom, as the great established state rivals, all parties (for a few individuals can make no exception) had attributed a clear predominance in talents, political insight, and the powers of leading and cementing an effective party. It neither bestrays us, or befits the occasion, to anticipate the judgment of posterity on the wisdom of this general feeling: it is sufficient that it notoriously existed, and we sincerely regret the loss of it, as we should do any loss that tended to lessen the national hopes in the present moment. Likewise, we do not see any other man, on whom the same sentiment in the same strength is likely to rest for so long a time with so little wavering. It has been observed of several great men, that their deaths carried on the work of their lives. The death of lord Nelson in the arms of victory blew into a yet livelier flame the fire of that heroic spirit, in the fostering of which he so eminently assisted his great naval peers. Gladly would we turn away from the idea, that the death of Mr. Fox so shortly after his attainment of the public power, so long withheld from him, and in the very height and heat of men's anxiety concerning the result, may additionally deplore that high tone of national self confidence, which all his harangues and measures had tended to lower, even from his debate concerning the peace of Amiens, as a leader of opposition, to the publication of "the Enquiry into the State of the Nation," which is generally believed to contain a faithful statement of the sum and grounds of his principles, as minister. Whether or no these speeches and avowals were justified by inevitable circumstances, by the truth of the views which dictated them, and by the necessity, even in a political point of view, of making the nation see the results of their former confidence, will properly become the subject of future investigation. That a general mood of humiliation has been effected, for the purpose of preparing the public mind for the acceptance of terms necessary to the attainment of a peace, which the circumstances of the empire are supposed imperiously to demand, is a fact, the denial of which, we can hardly anticipate, and by no means fear.

But of this hereafter. We have lost a great public character, and the highest funeral honors that can be paid to a public character, consist in that deep national interest concerning it, which calls forth its fair and free investigation; and the highest compliment that can be paid to the individuals, is the belief that his spirit, if still conscious of our goings on, would receive delight from any manly and unaffected examination of his measures, that even afforded the chance

brought into action. It was when he turned upon his pursuers that he became most formidable.

*So looks the chased lion
Upon the daring huntsman that
has galled him,
Then makes him nothing.*

He had one advantage, and a great advantage it was, over his illustrious antagonist, that he had a more intimate acquaintance with men and things—that he had a deeper knowledge of the world, had had more familiar converse with mankind, and had studied more deeply the intermediate gradations and steps which statesmen generally pass through—he was elevated at once to the highest station—it was, but one step from the college to the cabinet. He was raised to the government of a great empire, when all the knowledge he had of the manners, habits, passions, and prejudices of mankind had been derived from books. Engrossed incessantly from his youth to his death by the duties and details of his official situation, he was forced to see mankind too much through the mist of official reports.

Many men possessed an intimate acquaintance with the classics as Mr. Fox, but no man was more conversant in ancient and modern history.

He is said to have devoted some of the last years of his life to a History of the Revolution of 1688—a work which is yet wanted, and which no man was so qualified to undertake. We fear it is left unfinished.

Of his temper there is but one opinion—he had much kindness, much good will; his social disposition and the pleasantries of his private conversation are universally acknowledged. He derived no slight advantage from the contraries which his friends drew between him and his great antagonist—there was said to be more of *humanness*, if we may coin a word, about him—he was supposed to be more alive to the pleasures of society—he was often seen at convivial meetings. The excesses of Mr. Pitt's virtues were advanced as a charge against him—a charm was endeavored to be given even to Mr. Fox's failings. It might, however, have been recollecting, that the variety and importance of Mr. Pitt's avocations did not permit him to unbend himself, nor allow himself those indulgences which Mr. Fox might partake of with impunity. But it is now known that Mr. Pitt's character was mistaken; he had none of that severity and *bauteur* in private life which have been imputed to him.

Thus have been taken from us, in the space of one year, three of our greatest characters—Lord Nelson, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox.

Infatiate archer! one could not suffice—
Thy dart flew thrice.

walk, till streaming from the windows of a stately mansion, innumerable lights burst on his astonished sight. From the dusky gloom of twilight, to the blaze of an artificial day, was a wondrous change to his visual sense. With a fixed stare he regarded the noble edifice, while a pillar, round whose base the snow had drifted, supported his body almost sinking from the combined effects of the weather, & inward anguish. Some confused idea of having been familiar with the scenes before him, crossed his mind; but ere he could recollect when, a strain of melody enchanted his attention. A glee forms, decorated with the spoils of the ostrich, &c. tripped with light steps past the windows. Loud peals of laughter reached his ears; and pleasure seemed to reign arbitrary over all, save the sad, sad heart of Delwin. A being, superior to the rest, engaged all his powers of observation. The gems of foreign climes sparkled about her; an arm, white as the snow below, was drawn through, a man's at her side, who with delight appeared to dwell on her looks. They stopped, when suddenly Delwin uttered a cry of agony. "My Ella!" he exclaimed, (vainly stretching forth his arms,) "my Ella, my affianced bride!" A smile of complacency irradiated the countenance of the beauteous girl; her companion pressed her to his bosom. "Madame!" cried the wanderer. "Willford too! False perfumed woman! Unworthy William! From my heart, even my memory, I forever exclude ye, Still he looked, and still were they in sight. A magnificent carriage advanced to the gate, against a pillar of which Delwin leaned. "Beggar, make room!" said a pampered hirseling. The poor youth glanced his eye over the equipage. There, in all the pomp of pride, sat the father of the Beggar; the haughty, vindictive Baron Delwin! "Why does the fellow stand there?" vociferated the Peer. "Father," gasped the poor convulsed Delwin, "She's there—but not for me. You, false William—my forgiveness—Oh, Ella—pardon—all every thing. The vital current ceased to flow; misery had its victim; and in innocence and virtue, the soul of Delwin fled to its Savior and its God.

JOS. GRAY,

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store in the Stone House, opposite Messrs. Saml. & Geo. Trotter, handsome and well-chosen a florist of

Merchandise.

of the latest importations, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENS GLASS & C.
CHINAWARES.
Which will be sold cheap for cash.
Lexington November 16, 1806

SEMPER REFUGIET.

NOW PUBLISHING

BY
BELCHER & ARMSTRONG,
No. 70, State-Street...Boston, (Mass.)
THE EMERALD,
A LITERARY PAPER,
Will be issued every Saturday, consisting of twelve octavo pages, printed on a fine paper with a new type.
**PRICE 83 PER ANNUM... PAYABLE
ONE IN ADVANCE.**

Subscriptions for the Emerald will be received at this office, where a specimen of it may be seen.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The subscribers offer for sale on very low terms the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—
ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of John Meaux esq. in Mercer county, on Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land, under good fence and in complete repair, with an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple trees, a good square log house, with joint chimney, and other convenient buildings—also, 276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also, 195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river, adjoining the lands of Lewis Callahan and John Lightfoot esqrs. with a small improvement—also, 200 acres adjoining below the river—also, 202 acres adjoining—also, 250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of Hammond's creek, with a considerable improvement—also, 161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek—also, 160 acres adjoining above on the creek—also, 157 acres adjoining the same, on a branch of Fox creek—also, 211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek and Salt river.

The above tracts of land are well watered, and contain several valuable mill seats. A part cash will be required from purchasers, and a reasonable credit given for the balance. For terms apply to Samuel Macoun, Mercer county, near Delany's Ferry, or to the subscriber in Lexington.

J. & D. Macoun.
September 9th, 1806.

GOOD WAGES will be given for a Journeyman Fuller,
by the subscriber, who lives on Stoner's Fork of Licking, eight miles above Paris.

John M'Miller
Nov. 8, 1806.

TO RENT,
A CONVENIENT ROOM
on Main Street, in a public
Enquire of the printer.